This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.

Designation: D1079 – 20

Standard Terminology Relating to Roofing and Waterproofing[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D1079; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Referenced Documents

1.1 *ASTM Standards:*[2]

C33/C33M Specification for Concrete Aggregates

C591 Specification for Unfaced Preformed Rigid Cellular Polyisocyanurate Thermal Insulation

C1289 Specification for Faced Rigid Cellular Polyisocyanurate Thermal Insulation Board

D312/D312M Specification for Asphalt Used in Roofing

D450/D450M Specification for Coal-Tar Pitch Used in Roofing, Dampproofing, and Waterproofing

D698 Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Standard Effort (12,400 ft-lbf/ft^3 (600 kN-m/m^3))

D1557 Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Modified Effort (56,000 ft-lbf/ft^3 (2,700 kN-m/m^3))

D6136/D6136M Test Method for Kerosine Number of Unsaturated (Dry) Felt by Vacuum Method

2. Terminology

2.1 *Definitions:*

accelerated weathering, *v*—the exposure of a specimen to a specified test environment for a specified time with the intent of producing, in a shorter time period, effects similar to actual weathering.

aggregate, *n*—(*1*) crushed stone, crushed slag, or water-worn gravel used for surfacing a built-up roof; (*2*) any granular mineral material.

alligatoring, *v*—the cracking of the surfacing bitumen on a built-up roof, producing a pattern of cracks similar to an alligator's hide; the cracks may not extend through the surfacing bitumen.

anionic emulsion, *n*—an emulsion in which the emulsifying system establishes a predominance of negative charges on the discontinuous phase.

application rate, *n*—the quantity (mass, volume or thickness) of material applied per unit area.

artificial weathering, *v*—exposure to conditions, which may be cyclic, involving temperature, relative humidity, radiant energy, and/or any other conditions or pollutants found in the atmosphere in various geographical areas, which may accelerate changes in properties of materials over those of natural weather conditions.

asbestos, *n*—a group of natural fibrous impure silicate materials.

asphalt, *n*—a dark brown to black cementitious material in which the predominating constituents are bitumens that occur in nature or are obtained in petroleum processing.

asphalt, air blown, *n*—an asphalt produced by blowing air through molten asphalt at an elevated temperature to raise its softening point and modify other properties.

asphaltene, *n*—a high molecular weight hydrocarbon fraction precipitated from asphalt by a designated paraffinic naphtha solvent at a specified temperature and solvent-asphalt ratio.

DISCUSSION—The asphaltene fraction should be identified by the temperature and solvent-asphalt ratio used.

asphalt felt, *n*—an asphalt-saturated felt.

asphaltite, *n*—a natural asphalt found below ground level.

asphalt mastic, *n*—a mixture of asphaltic material and graded mineral aggregate that can be poured when heated, but requires mechanical manipulation to apply.

asphalt rock (rock asphalt), *n*—a naturally occurring rock formation, usually limestone or sandstone, containing throughout its mass a minor amount of asphalt.

asphalt roof cement, *n*—a trowelable mixture of asphalt, solvents, mineral stabilizers, fillers or fibers, or both.

asphalt roof cement, *n*—see *flashing cement*.

asphalt, steam blown, *n*—an asphalt produced by blowing steam through molten asphalt to modify its properties.

[1] This terminology is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D08 on Roofing and Waterproofing and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D08.01 on Nomenclature, Definitions and Editorial.

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[2] For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

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